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SELECTED SOVIET MILITARY TRANSLATIONS

Materials on Civil Defense

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## FOREWORD

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## I. INDEPENDENT PVO SCHOOLS

(Good deeds -- great fame)

Following is a translation of an article by V. Liskovich, senior instructor of the DOSAAF republic committee; Moscow, Sovetskiy Patriot, 6 April 1960, p 2.

In the Lenin District Committee of DOSAAF (Dobrovol'noye obshchestvo sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flota -- Voluntary Society for Assisting Army, Air Force, and Navy) in the city of Ufa, the ringing of the telephone was heard. Oktyabrina Victorovna Tolmacheva, chairman of the committee, took up the receiver.

"Our PVO (protivovozdushnaya oborona -- aircraft defense) studies are being hampered," she heard an agitated voice say.

"There are neither textbooks nor good instructors."

Similar conversations both on the telephone and in local organizations and in the district committee were at one time numerous. Some asked for equipment for studies; others demanded that more instructors be provided; still others insisted on the apportionment of qualified leaders for conducting contests. . . . It was clear: the regular PVO schools were not in condition to accommodate all local organizations.

"This cannot go on any further," the working members decided.

They gathered one day in the district committee and discussed their problems.

"And what if we create an independent PVO school?" O. Tolmacheva proposed. "There are independent sports clubs, and work in them goes along well."

A lively exchange of opinions began. "Nothing will come from this undertaking," the skeptics said. But the chairmen of the committees of local organizations -- that is, those with the greatest initiative -- refuted their prophesies. They organized such schools in their own enterprises and institutions.

We would like to relate the experience of one such school.

N. Obronov, secretary of the local DOSAAF organization, went one day to the director of enterprise and told of an idea that had occurred to him.

"hy, it's a thing that is needed," he said. "Let us support it."

Thus began the first independent PVO school.

F. Batalov, chief of the PVO school, together with the working members of the Society, did everything that was possible in order to begin studies at once. As is always the case in a new undertaking, great difficulties were encountered at first.

"Will we be able to set up the classes without large expenditures and to take care of the material needs?" he asked his friends.

"Many of us who belong to DOSAAF will be able to make out with our own resources," was the unanimous reply.

And work was in full swing. After the work day the working members remained in the shops, made tables, benches, stools, and frames for posters, and at the same time repaired the school room.

Then the question about visual aids came up.

"Put these we can make with our own resources," the members of DOSAAF announced.

Shortly after, engineer-technologist N. Potseluyev prepared a sectioned gas mask. Diagrams, dummies, diafilms, and filmscopes appeared. In addition to this, PVO reading rooms were set up in all shops. At dinner breaks the workers now often examine PVO visual aids and exchange opinions about their recent studies.

"Formerly we were poorly trained in air defense in the shops," P. Batalov recounted. "There were not enough instructors. Some of the instructors were not properly qualified. We conducted a check-up of the backgrounds of the instructors who had been trained earlier. It turned out that a part of them had to be replaced. Future training leaders were called together in a seminar for a 24-hour program. Afterwards, they were assigned to the shops and departments."

The DOSAAF district committee helped the leaders of the schools to organize systematical studies. Conferences with the instructors were also held in the school. O. Pulechkin, the best instructor, told one such conference how he sets up practical studies according to the training standards of the slogan, "Ready for PVO," Stage I.

The director of the enterprise is interested daily in the progress of PVO training. On one occasion it became known that disruptions in training were occurring in some shops because of poor attendance. At the request of the school leaders, the director conducted conferences between the PVO instructors and the shop leaders. These conferences laid bare shortcomings which prevented the successful execution of training. Since then, discipline in the groups has been strengthened.

Comrade Batalov, chief of the PVO school, conducted a 14-hour program of training with a staff of leaders taken from the shops and departments. This permitted the training of the entire collective to be better organized. Chiefs of the shops and engineers often attend the training, check on attendance and the quality of instruction, and assist the public instructors.

The great interest of the DOSAAF members stirred up competition in PVO. Almost all participants in contests carried out their drills in excellent manner.

The independent PVO school helped the enterprise group complete instruction in the 14-hour program successfully.

It's a busy time in school now. Preparation is in progress for training in accordance with the slogan "Ready for

PVO," Stage II. Public instructors L. Somova, E. Koroleva, M. Evgrafov, F. Kontsevov, G. Repina, O. Pulechkin, and many others are helping to complete the group and to prepare the material-technical needs.

The experience of the work in our first independent PVO schools has interested many local DOSAF organizations. Similar schools are now being set up everywhere in the republic. They are already open in the cities of Sterlitamak and Oktyabr'skiy, in the Al'sheysk, Gafuriysk, and Aurgazinsk districts, in the Salavata Collective Farm, and other places.

## II. THINKING OF TOMORROW

(From the plenum of the Turkmen Republic DOSAAF committee)

Following is a translation of an article by A. Akishin; Moscow, Sovetskiy Patriot, 6 April 1960, p 2.

The third plenum of the DOSAAF republican committee of Turkmenia took place in Ashkhabad.

The plenum discussed the report of Comrade P. A. Belov, secretary of TsK (Tsentral'nyy Komitet -- Central Committee) DOSAAF of the USSR, concerning the results of the examination of work conditions and future problems of DOSAAF organizations in the Turkmenian SSR (Soviet Socialist Republic).

In the activities of the DOSAAF republican organization, it was noted in the plenum, there are a number of great shortcomings. Work having to do with increasing the membership of the Society is getting along especially badly. For the two years elapsed since the 4th DOSAAF Congress, republican organizations increased only three percent and on 1 January 1960 consisted of only one-third of the adult population of the republic. A number of provincial and a majority of district committees were not properly engaged in this important work.

Side by side with the advanced Serakhs and Kizyl-Arvat district organizations, where a majority of the working people are drawn into the membership of the Society, there are those organizations which lag behind. In Ashkhabad, for example, only 19 percent of the adult population are members of the DOSAAF, and in the Maryysk rural district only about 17 percent. Up until now, collectives of the Society have not been formed in many enterprises, construction projects, and collective farms of the republic. It is sufficient to say that in Nebit-Dag there is no local DOSAAF organization in every fourth enterprise.

Women, and especially those of local birth, are attracted in very small numbers into the ranks of the Society. In the Ashkhabad rural district, only 12 percent of the women are included in the general membership of DOSAAF.

In the plenum it was noted that sports work in the DOSAAF organizations had improved somewhat during the past year. In the past year 26 percent of the members of the Society participated in various sports contests; more than 3,800 sportsmen and ten masters of sports were trained. Many sportsmen appeared successfully in all-union contests. Among these were masters of sports Frolov, Niyazov, and others.

However, there are at the present time fewer sports teams in the republic than local organizations. Many collective groups of the Society do not participate in district contests.

The sports skill of DOSAAF members is growing very slowly. Only 18 percent of those who passed sportsman tests are numbered on the sports teams.

The problem of the growth of technical sports is getting along badly, although all the conditions for it exist in Turkmenia. Only in Nebit-Dag do over 500 people have private motor cycles, but during the past two years they did not conduct a single motor contest. DOSAAF organizations train thousands of auto drivers, motor cyclists, and radio operators; but only a few are occupied with sports.

As a result of the poor training of sportsmen and of the insufficient attention given them by the republic's auto-motor club, the team from Turkmenia occupied one of the last places in the contests of the people's second Spartakiad of the USSR.

Serious shortcomings in the work with personnel were revealed in the plenum. The committee of the republic has weakly investigated the abilities of the workers; as a result, about one-third of the staff workers of the committee and of the educational organizations have been replaced.

Public speakers noted that in the republic there are all the resources for improving mass-defense and sports work. The plan for collection of membership dues is improved upon from year to year. This means that the people have become interested in the activities of the Society and want to have durable material resources for the studies of the groups and for the sports teams. In the past year hundreds of tractor operators for industrial enterprises and collective farms were trained in courses and in study groups of the local organizations of the Society without discontinuing work. Only for the oil fields of Nebit-Dag were 100 persons trained in this trade.

At the request of the republican trust of collective farms, the Ashkhabad Radio Club trained 24 radio operations, who were assigned to work in various state farms of the republic. At the present time the Chardzhoy Radio Club is training 90 radio operators for the collective farms of the province.

Comrades Atadzhanov, Myrkad'yan, Luchanskiy, Pamedov, Medvedev, and others who entered into the discussions spoke about ways to eliminate shortcomings and to overcome difficulties in training specialists for the national economy and for the development of technical sports. Comrade Serzhpinskaya, coach of the Ashkhabad Shooting Club, spoke of the needs of sportsmen.

Comrade F. I. Grishayenkov, secretary of the TsK of the Communist Party of Turkmenia, appeared at the plenum. He noted that the growth of DOSAAF membership in Turkmenia still lags significantly behind that of other republics. There are not sufficient auto drivers and tractor operators in the republic. Because of this, thousands of machines stand idle during the busy season, and there is no possibility of organizing them for double-shift work. The republic is in dire need of radio operators for



communication between collective farms and remote cattle-raising areas and of divers for oil well on the Caspian Sea. DOSAAF organizations can and must train these specialists.

Comrade Grishayenkov emphasized that party organs will henceforth render the most active aid in the work of DOSAAF organizations and will strive to see that the republic's organization of the Society appears among the leaders in the near future.

Also participating in the work of the plenum were Comrade Stanepesova, deputy president of the council of ministers of the republic; Comrade Khydyrov, secretary of the TsK of LKSMT [Turkmen Komsomol]; Comrade Mamedov, manager of a department of the TsK Of the Communist Party of Turkmenia; and Comrade Ovezov, first secretary of the Ashkhabad city committee.

In the adopted resolution, the plenum of the republic's DOSAAF committee planned measures for eliminating existing shortcomings and urged the DOSAAF organizations of Turkmenia and all members of the Society to enlist their efforts in a decisive raising of the level of mass-defense and sports work.

The Plenum elected Comrade KH. Kadyrova chairman of the republic's DOSAAF committee.

### III. WHAT THE INSPECTION OF CLUBS SHOWED

Following is a translation of an article by L. Chisty, chief of the section for propagandizing military information of the DOSAAF Central Committee; Moscow, Sovetskiy Patriot, 10 April 1960, p 2.7

The presidium of the TsK DOSAAF gave a summary of the all-union inspection of work of the Society's clubs for propagandizing technical information. For the best showings, first place was awarded to the Leningrad Municipal Aviation-Sports Club, the Kirov Maritime Club, the Kharkov Automobile Club, the Sverdlovsk Provincial Radio Club, and the Tashkent Shooting-Sports Club. These clubs were awarded the honorary badge of DOSAAF of the USSR.

Second place was won by the Serpukhov Flying Club and the Ramensky Automobile Club of the Moscow Province, the Kiev Maritime Club, the Irkutsk Provincial Radio Club, and the Kharkov Shooting-Sports club. They were awarded certificates of TsK DOSAAF of the USSR.

Third place was occupied by the Dnepropetrovsk Flying Club, the Stalingrad Maritime Club, the Frunze Automobile Club, the Kiev Radio Club, and the Leningrad Municipal Shooting-Sports Club. They also were awarded certificates of TsK DOSAAF of the USSR.

The inspection furthered the improvement of the clubs on the whole and the propagandizing of technical information in particular. Put into practice more often were seminars on methods of public instructors, technical conferences, consultations between coaches of sports teams and referees, collective examination of educational motion picture films, motion picture lectures, the sending of propaganda cars, the conducting of propaganda races in rural districts, and exhibitions of the work of radio designers and of aviation, marine, and automobile modelers. In the course of the inspection many new sections for technical sports were formed.

The inspection infused new life into the practice of mass work of the clubs and aided in the improvement of educational, training, and sports activities among DOSAAF members.

According to the outcome of the inspection, the most important showings were in the following categories: the fulfillment of all tasks for training personnel, work without breakdowns and accidents, and the excellence and economy of techniques.

And this is understandable. The training of technical personnel and constant concern for improving the quality of the entire educational process is the main task of the clubs. The successful fulfillment of this task leads to the development of technical sports and to the broad dissemination of technical information among DOSAAF members.

One of the most important results of the inspections is the thorough organization, clearness, and discipline of the instructing

staff, the sportsmen, and the sports teams in dealing with complicated techniques. Accident-free work in itself typifies to a great extent all activities of the club and its leaders and the level of training of its personnel.

In this sense, the Serpukhov Flying Club, which M. Zinoveyev has worked for as chief for many years, can serve as a good example. This club went through the training year without flying accidents, successfully fulfilled the plan for training personnel, and strove for the steady improvement of its students.

The most important thing in the life of this club is the fact that here the training of personnel is skillfully combined with the developing and propagandizing of sports.

The same thing also distinguishes other advanced clubs mentioned by the presidium of TsK DOSAAF. Characteristic of them is the skill to find the time, the vigor, and the means to work actively in masses of members of the Society, to disseminate technical information, and to aid local DOSAAF organizations.

In this sense, the Sverdlovsk Radio Club (F. Vislitsyn is chief) had an interesting experience. The plan for instruction of personnel was exceeded. In one year only, the club trained 11 masters of sports, 64 first-class sportsmen, 413 second-class, 414 third-class, and 84 referees for amateur-radio sports. Working members of the club do not shut themselves within its walls, but conduct organizational work in the local organizations. With their aid 9 amateur-radio clubs were formed; and in 32 local organizations of DOSAAF, collective KV /kilovolt/ and UKV /ultra-short waves/ radio stations were opened. In the club were organized a lecturing bureau and a regular consultation service.

The same thing can be said about the Leningrad Municipal Aviation-Sports Club, which supply-officer A. Lipovka directs. In 1959 179 public instructors for aviation sports were trained here. With the aid of the club, the factory collectives of DOSAAF developed more than one thousand parachute jumpers. Public instructors trained about 10 thousand aviation modelers. During the year 120 lectures were given, and 42 aviation exhibitions were organized.

When you consider the work practices of the people most responsible for the all-union inspection, you see immediately the thing which insured them success. The leaders and councils of the winning clubs perform as true organizers of the masses. They skillfully combine the execution of the tasks of training personnel with the propagandizing of technical information. With the aid of an active membership, they keep a close and constant tie with the broad masses of members of the Society.

Thus all of our clubs can work. Unfortunately, many of them have not benefited from the results of the all-union inspection and are very slowly improving their activities in compliance with the demands of the III Plenum of TsK DOSAAF.

The quality of personnel training in the Omsk Flying Club has sharply declined. Here educational work is neglected, and the public vigor is not being logically utilized. The club executes its task poorly.

There is a large, technically well-equipped automobile club in Novosibirsk. However, it has not yet become a true center of mass-sports work -- a hotbed for the dissemination of technical information. The fact is that the chief of the club Comrade Drezuzov, the council of the club, and the instructors do not conduct daily organizational activities and are not in close touch with local organizations of the Society, with the Young Communists League, and with the sports societies.

The clubs must constantly look after the training of public instructors, coaches, referees, and sportsmen; they must search for interesting, captivating forms of propaganda in order to attract thousands of new young men and women to pursuits having to do with technical sports.

Success depends mainly on the attention and aid given clubs by the provincial committees of DOSAAF. Proceeding from the resolution of the presidium of the TsK DOSAAF of the USSR "Concerning measures for improving the propagandizing of technical information," the committees are obligated to provide clubs with everything necessary for technical propaganda. Republican, regional, and provincial committees are able now in 1960 to provide all clubs with motion-picture mobile libraries, film-scopes, educational literature and posters and to replenish the libraries with novelties of educational and sports literature and of literature for mass propaganda.

The first stage of the All-Union Spartakiad for technical sports begins this year. In the rural areas of the country, mass training of technical personnel is being developed more and more widely. New horizons, a new field of activity is being revealed to aviation, automobile-motor cycle, radio, maritime, and shooting clubs of the Society. This is where skillful organizers with initiative and persistence can prove themselves.

With each year the clubs of DOSAAF become richer in technique and in experienced personnel. The solution of great problems is not too much for them. Everything now depends on the skill of the workers of the clubs to create active memberships and to rely on the aid of public organizations. The joint, friendly activity of the clubs of DOSAAF, of the Young Communist League, and of the sports societies is cause for even more interesting forms of propaganda concerning technical information and for making this propaganda truly intelligible and effective. The results of the all-union inspection must not only be consolidated but also utilized for the development of educational and mass work of all DOSAAF clubs.

#### IV. THE PLENUM CONTINUES

(Initiative and experience)

Following is a translation by S. Romanenko, member of Balashikha City Komsomol; Moscow, Sovetskiy Patriot, 13 April 1960, p 2./

This plenum of the DOSAAF city committee was made ready as all previous city committees. Boltachev, president of the city committee, talked on the telephone with the chairmen of committees of the largest size, gathered facts necessary for the report, and conscientiously drew up the outline for his speech. Invitations were then sent to all members of the city committee and to all working members. On the appointed day and at the given hour almost all those invited gathered in the conference hall.

In prospect was consideration of the question concerning the fulfillment of the resolutions of the III Plenum of TsK DOSAAF and the IV City Conference for growth of the membership of the Society and the development of technical sports. After the report and speeches by several comrades had been given, V. Olishvskiy, a member of the presidium of the DOSAAF city committee and instructor of the city committee of VLKS (Vsesoyuznyy Leninskiy Kommunisticheskiy Soyuz Molodezhi -- All-Union Lenin Young Communist League), asked for the floor.

"I have listened attentively to the report of Comrade Boltachev," he said, "and have arrived at the conclusion that we know very little about the life of local organizations and that inquiries of the members of our patriotic Society are necessary. I propose that we break off the work of our plenum for ten or twelve days and that all members of the city committee and all working members go to the enterprises, the state farms, and the collective farms to acquaint themselves on the spot with conditions there and to find out all possibilities, and afterwards to continue the work of the plenum and arrive at a decision."

This proposal provoked lively interest. It is true that some greeted it guardedly and attempted to evaluate it as an unnecessary undertaking, but others saw in it a new and interesting form of work.

"It seems to me," said F. Dronov, supply officer, "that Comrade Olishvskiy's proposal must be supported. We will visit the enterprises and gather first-hand positive experience of the work, and we will see our shortcomings and better study our potentialities."

An overwhelming majority of the votes were for the proposal. Assignments were given out. Each member of the city committee and each working member was told which organization he must visit for twelve days; then each departed for his post.

On the following days accounts of the work that had been done were already beginning to come in. Thus, in the Moninsk Forsted Combine where P. Sevost'yanov and P. Nikolayev, members of the city committee, visited, the strength of the local organization had increased more than 30 persons in only five days. Here the annual financial plan was completed by 1 March.

In the Balashikha Spinning Factory, Comrade Dronov, a member of the city committee, had a talk with members of DOSAAF and discovered dozens of people who wished to be engaged in radio and motor sports and to master other technical specialties. The party committee and the factory committee were in support of the idea to create technical groups in the enterprise. A radio class is now being equipped here through the efforts of the DOSAAF members; material needs and a location for studies for the motor group are being prepared.

The DOSAAF organization of the "Voenokhot" Factory increased by 120 new members during these days; 220 persons joined the patriotic Society at the electric depot, and so forth.

DOSAAF organizations were recently formed in Motor Transport Column No. 9, in State Farm "Hammer and Sickle," and in other places.

In all, the city organizations of DOSAAF increased more than 5,000 persons. During the same time dozens of groups concerned with various technical sports were set up in enterprises and state farms. The annual plan for collecting members's dues was significantly exceeded.

Important work in local organizations was conducted by the following members of the city committee: A. Biserov, V. Evlont'ev, V. Kazarikhin, F. Prytkov, K. Sil'chenko, V. Taldykin, P. Tsigankov, and many others.

Then after twelve days the members of the city committee gathered in the plenary session, they had something to tell their comrades. The speeches of Comrades Dronov, Kutepov, Il'inov, and many others were filled with lively, interesting facts and examples.

In the course of the discussions a new initiative came into being -- to organize socialistic contests in the local city organizations for better training in mass-defense and sports work. The condition of these contests was that advanced organizations should give as rewards gliders, parachutes, pneumatic and small-calibre rifles, skis, and radio equipment; and also monetary rewards for encouragement of working members.

The plenum accepted the socialistic obligations to attract to active work in the patriotic Society not less than 60 percent of the adult population of the district and to train during the year not fewer than 4,000 technical specialists and 500 sportsmen.

Then the plenum finished its work, none of those present had any doubts as to the expediency of the intermission which had been arranged.

Now the work of the Belashikha city organization of DOSAAF is doing well. On the basis of the widely developed socialistic contests, it will henceforth strive for new successes in its activities.

## V. IMPORTANT PART OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S WORK

### (Air defense training)

Following is a translation by V. Dus', chairman of the Chernigov City Executive Committee; Moscow, Sovetskiy Patriot, 13 April 1960, p 2.7

The representatives of our Council [or Soviet] are giving serious attention to mass-defense work and are rendering practical aid to the DOSAAF city committee.

We conducted several meetings with representatives of the city Council and with the public working members of the DOSAAF. Having taken counsel as how best to organize and train people for air defense, we arrived at the conclusion that for success in this matter great attention must be given to the creation of educational and material resources in enterprises and institutions and to the selection and special training of public instructors. For this, neither work nor time was regretted. And here is the result: In Chernigov, training in the 14-hour program was successfully completed. All of the adult population complied with the individual standards of "Ready for PVO," Stage I.

This work was well organized in the musical-furniture factory. G. Govzman, its director, who is a representative of the Chernigov City Council, conducted a meeting with chiefs of the shops and departments regarding the question of air-defense training for workers and employees. This question was also discussed in party and trade-union gatherings. Propagandists explained to the working people the importance of studying methods of defense against modern weapons of mass destruction. Fifty public instructors were secured for the study groups. For each group in the factory there were set up certain days for studies, which were conducted, as a rule, after work. In the school classes there were sufficient gas masks, complete sets of protective clothing, and the necessary educational literature. Explanations by public instructor were accompanied by diaphanous demonstrations.

The same work was also conducted in another large enterprise of the city -- the factory for the initial processing of wool. By order of director N. Samus', public instructors for air defense were secured for groups in the shops and departments of the factory.

Thus, I. Dyuzhin, shift forewoman of the sorting shop, conducted the training of workers in four groups; electrician N. Vorob'yev, in three. Engineer I. Gagolina trained 62 persons. Engineer-chemist Kira Geronimovna Davydovskaya, an enthusiast for mass-defense work, proved herself to be a good public instructor for air defense. She has conducted training of workers and employees in air defense for several years.



Training of workers and employees was also successful in other enterprises of the city.

For controlling and rendering aid, the executive committee of the city Council directs the representatives. The latter, together with workers of the DOSAAF city committee and of the air-defense school, give on-the-spot aid to the training groups.

We also turned attention to air-defense work in house management offices. We recommended the experience of House Management Office No. 3 be copied. Here is a large local organization of DOSAAF which is headed by supply-officer Iosif Sergeyevich Krokhinyy. The committee, together with the house management office provided and trained 11 public instructors for air defense, who were assigned to buildings and on certain days conducted studies in their groups. Important work among lodgers was conducted by public instructors for air defense, supply officers, and pensioners as follows: I. Zamay, F. Bryn', I. Moiseyev, T. Bayeva, I. Vodop'yanov, and others.

The educational motion picture films "Anti-atomic Defense of the Population" and "Anti-bacteriological Defense" were shown to students of the groups. The house management office provided the local DOSAAF organization with the room in which the class was held. In it there are posters, gas masks, and other visual aids.

It is known that one of the requirements for the slogan "Ready for PVO" Stage I is the conducting of gas-fumigation of the population. The workers of the city air-defense school are occupied with this work. The executive committee of the city Council aided in equipping two mobile chambers for air-fumigation. In accordance with a schedule approved by the executive committee of the city Council, instructors of the air-defense school go directly to the enterprises and set up mobile chambers. In them, the workers and employees go through gas-fumigation.

A good form of check-up and consolidation of air-defense studies is the contests. To be commended is the fact that the DOSAAF city committee (P. Pishchikov, representative of the city Council, in chairman) systematically conducts air-defense contests between teams from institutions, enterprises, and schools. And it must be said that such contests evoke great interest among the population.

The air-defense lecturing board of the DOSAAF city committee proved itself thoroughly capable. In it participate supply officers and members of the Society for dissemination of political and scientific information. They give lectures at the enterprises. Those most active in propagandizing air-defense information are P. Rodon'yanov, A. Zinin, and V. Denisenko.

Now we are making preparations to train people according to the standards of "Ready for PVO" Stage II. We are helping the DOSAAF city committee to expand its educational and material resources, to conduct the training of public instructors for air defense, and to obtain literature and visual aids.

## VI. ALL-UNION SPARTAKIAD FOR TECHNICAL SPORTS

(In the TsK VLKSM and TsK DOSAAF of the USSR)

Following is a translation by unknown author; Moscow, Sovetskiy Patriot, 4 May 1960, p 2.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, the necessary conditions for development of the creative and spiritual forces of the youth have been created in our country.

The all-round development of the Soviet youth at the present time presupposes the daily mastery of technical information and skills. The ability to operate a motor cycle, a motor vehicle, and a launch and the knowledge of motor and radio techniques become the physical necessity of broad segments of the young people.

With the objectives of improving the propagation and future development of technical sports, of attracting by them broad masses of the population and especially the youth to studies, of the growth of the skills of sportsmen, and of the consolidation of the ties between the DOSAAF organizations and the Young Communist League of the TsK VLKSM and of the TsK DOSAAF of the USSR, resolutions were taken for the combined execution in 1960-1961 of the All-Union Spartakiad for technical sports.

The future status of the All-Union Spartakiad has been confirmed, and the organizational committee for conducting it has been formed. The organizational committee is composed of the chairmen of the TsK VLKSM, the TsK DOSAAF, the Central Council of the Union of Sports Societies and organizations of the USSR, the VTSPS (Vsesoyuznyy Tsentral'nyy Sovet Professional'nykh Soyuzov -- the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions), the All-Union Council of Sports Societies of Trade Unions, and others.

The TsK DOSAAF is indebted to republican, regional, provincial, city, and district committees of the Society together with the corresponding committees of VLKSM and is depending on the aid of trade-union and sports organizations for making preparations for and conducting the Spartakiad.

The conducting of the Spartakiad must be directed toward the broad development of technical sports in the local organizations of the Society. Sports teams from industrial enterprises, collective farms, state farms, RTS (Tractor Repair Stations), and special higher and middle educational institutions and establishments must be attracted to participating in the Spartakiad.

With these objectives it is necessary:

-- To conduct systematic explanations of the goals and problems of the Spartakiad and the Society;

-- To broaden in local DOSAAF organizations the network of sports teams, groups, and courses for technical sports;

-- To provide an increase in sports mastery and an improvement in republican, regional, provincial, city, and district records of technical sports;

-- To develop work for expanding sports resources, in particular, the work for construction and improvement of air fields, auto-dromes, train yards, glider and aquatic sports stations, shooting ranges, and pools; and for acquiring sports techniques and equipment, and so forth. To create amateur clubs for the various technical sports cultivated in DOSAAF, to ensure an increase in the number of active public-sports members (coaches, referees, instructors, and others) and an improvement in their qualifications.

-- To inform the public widely about the progress of the Spartakiad and the achievements of sportsmen, using for this the press, radio, and the different means of visual propaganda.

-- To provide a further increase in the membership of DOSAAF, especially on behalf of the youth. To provide sports contests in the enterprises, the collective farms, the state farms, PTS, and educational institutions, and also to conduct district, city, provincial, regional, and republican spartakiads as mass sports festivals in which in conjunction with the sports contests demonstrations speeches are given by the motor cyclist, the aviator, the glider-pilot, the parachutist, and by aviation, marine, and automobile modelers, and others.

The TSK DOSAAF proposed that committees of the Society, acting jointly with the committees of the Young Communist League determine the order of rewards to the participants of the Spartakiad who occupy prize places in the contests.

The TSK DOSAAF recommended that periodicals of the Society set up prizes for high achievement in the different technical sports in the final contests of the Spartakiad.

By actively participating in DOSAAF work, as was noted in a resolution of the TSK VLKSM, the members of the Young Communist League and the youths acquire technical information and skills, improve their mastery of sports, and cultivate in themselves courage, will power, and fortitude. The TSK VLKSM was indebted to the local organizations of the Young Communist League, the district committees, the city committees, the provincial committees, and the regional committees of the Young Communist League, and the TSK LKSM unions of the republics together with the corresponding committees of DOSAAF and the councils of the union of sports societies and organizations for making preparations for and conducting the Spartakiad, for providing active participation of the members of the Young Communist League and the youths in contests in all stages of the Spartakiad, and for turning special attention to the young men's

and women's mastery of the complex of technical information required by the standards of GTO (Gotov k trudu i oborone -- Ready for labor and defense).

In the course of preparing and conducting the Spartakiad, the organizations of the Young Communist League had to take measures for improving the work of existing clubs and for creating new independent sports clubs, technical groups and courses in enterprises and construction jobs and in educational institutions, establishments, collective farms, state farms, and RTS. They had to organize independent construction of the simplest glider grounds, motor-dromes, shooting ranges, aquatic sports stations, educational classrooms, and collective radio stations.

The local organizations of DOSAAF -- participants of the final contests of the All-Union Spartakiad for technical sports -- and the working members of the Young Communist League and of DOSAAF who performed great work in preparing and conducting the Spartakiad are awarded certificates of honor of the TsK VLKSM; and the participants of the final contests of the All-Union Spartakiad who set the all-union and world achievement marks and records are awarded prizes and certificates of honor of the TsK VLKSM.

It was recommended to editorial boards of the TsK VLKSM that prizes be set up as rewards for local organizations of DOSAAF -- that is, for winners of final contests in the All-Union Spartakiad and for the editorial board of the newspaper "Komsomol'skaya Pravda" -- and that a prize be set up as reward for the republican organizations of DOSAAF which achieved the greatest mass character in conducting the Spartakiad in all stages.

It was recommended in the provincial committees, the regional committees, the Young Communist League, the TsK LKSM of the union republics, and the editorial staffs of the young people's newspapers together with the corresponding committees of DOSAAF and the councils of the union of sports societies and organizations that prizes and pennants be set up as rewards for team-female winners and separate sportsmen who achieved distinguished sports-technical records, both team and personal, in regional, city, provincial, and republican spartakiads for technical sports.

The TsK VLKSM was indebted to the editorial board of the newspaper "Komsomol'skaya Pravda" and to the editorial board of provincial, regional, and republican young people's newspapers and periodicals for widely publicizing the preparation and conducting of the All-Union Spartakiad for technical sports.

## VII. RURAL SHORT-WAVE OPERATORS BROADCAST

[Following is a translation of an article by I. Shkurko, chairman of the Dubovskiy District Committee; Moscow, Sovetskiy Patriot, 4 May 1960, p 3.]

This short, blond fellow is known by all of us, both young and old. Murdin Nagimulin was a participant in the Great Patriotic War. He operated a radio station first in an artillery division, then in an artillery regiment. He reached Berlin. He has many battle decorations.

After demobilization Murdin came to our district. He became acquainted with supply soldiers and, of course, in the first place with former signal men. The thought occurred to them to form a radio group. Murdin communicated with the DOSAAF district committee concerning this.

"Well, that's a good thing. Begin it, and we will help."

Nagimulin passionately undertook the work. He organized a radio group; obtained technical literature. Soon after, as we began studies, we acquired a collective short-wave radio station.

The youths took up amateur radio sports with enthusiasm. They studied the physical aspects of the radio station and the telegraphic alphabet, and they learned quickly how to set up an apparatus, to make adjustments, and to transmit and receive with dexterity. In the group experienced radio operators who had been soldiers were also taught: Pavel Kushnarev, technician of the Signal office, and Valentin Bondarev, secretary of the district committee of the Young Communist League. But there were also novices -- Vladimir Kolokol'tsev, Ivan Malygin, and many others.

In the evenings it was lively in the radio class, equipped by the DOSAAF district committee. Day after day the group members achieved greater and greater success. And then came the great moment -- the rural radio operators were broadcasting. The call letters of the Dubovskiy Collective Radio Station -- UA4KAKh -- were heard by many cities of our country.

The rural amateur radio operators established many two-way connections. They started friendships with short-wave operators of cities of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. In a small town on the Volga there are index-card receipts which confirm connections with Novorossiask, Odessa, Varshava, Prague, and other cities.

And when senior supply-sergeant Gennadiy Ezukhovich, another experienced radio operator, came to our district, the radio group began to turn out even more fruitful work. It became quite famous.

The other day in the party district committee we were told:

"Continue to bring this absorbing type of sports to the young people. It would be well to prepare radio specialists, as our collective farms need them."

The landed properties of the district collective farms and state farms are scattered over enormous expanses; communication between brigades and field camps can be accomplished only through radio. Besides, the largest fish factories, which serve all the collective fisheries of the province, are located throughout our district. At each seiner and launch were set up radio stations which only specialists could serve.

Such specialists were also trained through courses for radio operators set up by the DOSAAF district committee. In these courses were trained young men and women from collective farms, state farms, and RTS, as well as a large group from the fish factory.

Muridin Nagimulin and Gennadiy Ezukhovich tried to make the studies interesting and easy to understand.

The radio group gave many young men and women a start in life. One day on the river pier there occurred an exciting meeting between Muridin Nagimulin and a former pupil of the radio group, Ivan Malygin.

"Where do you work?" Muridin asked Ivan Malygin.

"I operate a radio station on a passenger ship. I often recall our genial group -- you and the boys. By the way, where are the rest?"

Muridin Nagimulin related that many pupils of the group work in a trade which they acquired in DOSAAF. He also mentioned Vladimir Kolokol'tsev, who, as Malygin, operates a radio station on a passenger motor ship. Other graduates of the group work at radio stations on collective farms, state farms, and RTS and on fishery launches and seiners.

Recently the usual output of radio specialists whom Gennadiy Ezukhovich taught left us. Almost all of them work now as radio operators on collective farms and state farms of the district and have 2nd and 3rd ratings in radio sports.

They telephone us now from the collective farms.

"Thanks for your help, but don't rest on your laurels. Continue to train radio specialists."

No, we do not intend to rest on our laurels. This is a part of the character of DOSAAF members. As before, we shall bring amateur radio sports within the reach of the young people and train more and more radio specialists for the national economy.

## VIII. NEW ACHIEVEMENTS, RADIO OPERATORS

[Following is a translation of an article by E. Krenkel's, chairman of the presidium, Federation of Aviation Sports of the USSR; Moscow, Sovetskiy Patriot, 4 May 1960, p 3.]

Sixty-five years ago on 7 May 1895, the great Russian scientist A. S. Popov gave mankind its greatest invention -- radio. In this historically short period, radio has gone through an enormous growth. It has permanently entered our lives, has entered all branches of the national economy, science, and engineering.

From the first years of the existence of the Soviet rule, the Communist Party and the Soviet government have given great attention to radio technics. Through the initiative of V. I. Lenin, leader of the working people, a number of important resolutions were adopted concerning the development of the radio industry in the country and the construction of radio stations for communication and broadcasting. During the years of the five-year plan, radio factories and broadcasting stations were constructed; millions of radio receiving sets were turned out, and the mass installation of radio was conducted in the country. At the time of the Great Patriotic War, radio played a role of no small importance in accomplishing the greatest military operations. In the post-war period Soviet radio techniques have continued to develop and to be perfected.

The historic decisions of the XXI Congress of the KPSS (Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza -- Communist Party of the Soviet Union) have had special significance for the growth of radio electronics. In the years of the seven-year plan, radio broadcasting, television, radio communication, and telemechanics became even more widespread.

At the present time our country has available a highly developed and powerful radio-electronic industry capable of producing in the shortest time any modern electronic instruments. The radio electronic industry of the USSR increased 20-fold in just the ten-year period from 1948 to 1958. Still more growth will be achieved during the years of the seven-year plan. The electro-vacuum industry has grown 4.5-fold; the output of radio components, 4-fold; and that of semi-conductors, 10-fold.

Radio electronics permitted the production of automatic electronic high-speed machines, which made possible the conversion to automatic production processes, to the creation of automatized machine tools, and to a significant increase in work productivity. Finally, the achievements of Soviet radio electronics permitted mankind to become acquainted with the non-visible side of the moon and to get to know the many secrets of the cosmos. It was radio that made possible the flights of the Soviet artificial earth satellite, the lunar and multiple-stage cosmic rockets, the receiving

of very important scientific information from them, and the control of their flights from earth.

In our country grew up outstanding scientists who have made enormous contributions to the development of native radio electronics. Well known to everybody are the names of the creator of electronic television, B. L. Rozing; the most prominent scientists V. K. Lebedinskiy, A. A. Petrovskiy, V. P. Vologdin, L. I. Mandel'shtam, M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich, A. I. Berg, A. L. Mints; and many others.

Soviet amateur radio operators made a significant contribution to the development of native radio technics, to the mass propagation of radio technical information among the population, and to the introduction of radio electronics in the various fields of the national economy. United by DOS AF, they are directing all their activities to the welfare of the beloved native country and to the fulfilment of problems which are being solved by our country, by all the Soviet people.

An army of many thousands of indefatigable enthusiasts of radio technics greet the Day of Radio with new achievements in radio sports and in designing activities. Many new instruments are being produced by radio amateurs who are members of DOSAAF. These are used in metallurgy, in transportation, in machine construction, in agriculture, and in medicine. In the recent 16th All-Union Radion Exhibition alone there were shown more than 100 designs of instruments and apparatuses earmarked for the national economy. Here were demonstrated hygrometers; an instrument for determining the destruction of crops by freezing, created by the Bakuian A. Spiriny; a gauge for vibration of axles, by Leningrad radio amateurs Yu. Kapanitsin and B. Nikitin; and an apparatus for the ultrasonic testing of solids, by I. Shevyakov. Especially numerous were the exhibits created for medical purposes.

Radio amateurs are performing great creative work in developing instruments for the national economy; and it is to be firmly hoped that in the 17th All-Union Radio Exhibition, which will be held under the motto "All radio amateurs of DOSAAF -- for production," there will appear many new and interesting instruments and apparatuses.

The ties between our radio amateurs and our scientific organizations and institutes are being continually strengthened. During the past summer Soviet radio amateurs took part in competition for compiling maps of the electric conductivity of the soils of the USSR. Many thousands of kilometers were studied by radio technician-enthusiasts, whose data are highly valued by the USSR Academy of Science. This year the competition will be continued. The problem of the DOSAAF radio clubs and of all sections and federations of radio sports is to attract to participation in it as many radio amateurs as possible.

Amateur radio sports are being widely developed. In only the past year tens of thousands of radio amateurs have attained the sportsman standards. Of them, 316 received the honorary



title of master of sports. Uninterruptedly the number of short-wave and ultra-short-wave radio stations grows. Now they are found in all provinces, regions, and republics of the Soviet Union.

The task of increasing the number of amateur stations more than two-fold in a two-year period -- a task decreed by the III Plenum of the TsK DOSAAF -- is being solved by a majority of the radio clubs. In the Stalinskaya, the L'vovskaya, the Sverdlovskaya, and the Chelyabinskaya provinces and in Moscow and Leningrad, the number of radio stations has doubled in the last two or three years.

International communications between amateur-radio sportsmen are being broadened. Thus, about a million radio communications with short-wave operators of more than 200 countries of the world were conducted in 1959. For high achievements in establishing distant radio communications, more than 100 Soviet radio operators were recognized by various foreign diplomas.

From year to year Soviet radio amateurs are improving sports-technical results. For the past year and for four months of the current year, records of the country in the field of radio communication and rapid receiving and transmitting of radiograms have improved 12-fold. G. Rumyantsev, last year's USSR champion in radio communication, established three new all-union records. Masters of amateur radio sports who added their results to the record list were V. Goncharskiy, G. Os'mushin, O. Esina, P. Vasil'yev, and E. Leykekhman. Local contests were widely conducted, and their sports-technical level was raised significantly.

The all-union organization as well as those of the republican federations and sections of radio sports created conditions for further development of radio sports. The decisions of the III Plenum of the TsK DOSAAF placed before the amateur-radio public concrete tasks for the most rapid improvement of radio sports and for a further uplifting of its mass character.

Great and important tasks lie before all radio sportsmen, amateur radio operators, and sections and federations of radio sports. First of all, it is necessary to increase sharply the training amateur radio-official sportsmen. For this, more contests must be conducted, and more often; mass participation in them by the youth must be achieved; and finally the problem of the training of official sportsmen through the efforts of sportsmen must be solved. The well-known slogan of the sportsmen's group who are members of DOSAAF, "Achieve skill -- help your comrade!" must be popularized in every possible way.

The All-Union Spartakiad for technical sports, which will be conducted during 1960--1961, will play an enormous role in the preparation of official sportsmen and in the further propagandizing of technical sports, including amateur radio sports. It is the duty of each radio amateur and each radio club, including the amateur clubs, to take an active part in the Spartakiad and to give

help to the local organizations in conducting contests and in guaranteeing them skilled refereeing.

The work with rural radio amateurs must also be significantly improved. The radio clubs of the Society, the federation, and the strongest collectives of radio amateurs in the cities must give aid in the development of the amateur movement in the villages in the training of official sportsmen, in the opening of new radio stations, and in the propagandizing of technical information concerning radio.

At the present time, in agriculture as in other branches of the national economy, the role of radio and television is steadily growing. In this connection, the need for skilled radio specialists who would be able to operate and repair radio stations, receiving sets and television sets and to guarantee control-tower communication in collective farms, state farms, and so forth is rapidly growing in the villages. Organizations and radio clubs of our Society can successfully train such specialists without discontinuing production.

The initiative of the DOSAAF organizations of Kazakhstan, the Krasnodarskiy Region, and Bashkiriya, which undertook to increase two and three-fold the training of specialists, including radio operators, deserves applause.

The radio clubs have completely justified themselves. Many of them sprang up in cities. They also began to appear in the villages. It is necessary to strive for the opening of such clubs in most rural districts.

Great and important tasks lie before the Soviet radio amateurs; and there can be no doubt that the radio clubs of DOSAAF, of the federations and sections of radio sports, with aid from the young-communist, trade-union, and other public organizations, will in a fighting manner undertake the execution of these tasks and the future development of amateur-radio work.

## IX. CONDUCT PROPAGANDA ON A WIDE FRONT

[Following is a translation of an unsigned article;  
Moscow, Sovetskiy Patriot, 15 May 1960, pp2-3.]

The resolution of the TsK KPSS constitutes a fighting program of ideological work for all public organizations. In following this most important party document, the organizations of DOSAAF must constantly combine their practical activities for training technical personnel and developing technical sports with a broad, varied, and purposeful explanatory work. The question now is that, in order to keep abreast of the times, the level of propaganda and agitation in all local organizations of our Society should be raised, the maximum effectiveness of the organizations should be achieved, and the propaganda should reach every member of DOSAAF and should tie in with the practical tasks resolved on by the Society.

The presidium of the TsK DOSAAF of the USSR recently, after making check-ups here and there, discussed the reports of the Stalingrad and Kuybyshevsk provincial committees of the Society concerning the work of DOSAAF organizations for propagandizing military information, and adopted a special resolution. The state of affairs in these provincial organizations and the positive experience accumulated by them, as well as their shortcomings, are typical of the activities of many of our committees.

For the last two years, especially in the period after the IV Congress of DOSAAF, the organizations of the Society became somewhat more active in agitation and propaganda work. Put into wider use were such mass forms as lectures and reports, parties for the youth on defense themes, meetings with heroes and veterans of civil and patriotic wars, excursions to museums and to places of memorable battles, propaganda marches and races, the sending of propaganda cars into rural areas, special broadcasts by local radio and television, an organization for exhibitions radio amateurs and modelers, the publication of leaflets, of placard-newspapers, and of pamphlets with popularized advanced experience, and so forth.

...  
A propaganda section with the Volzhskiy city committee of DOSAAF is doing successful work. In only three months of this year the members of the section delivered in advanced organizations more than a hundred lectures. It is typical that many lecturers, as a preliminary to their speeches, became acquainted with the affairs of the given enterprise and its DOSAAF organization. This caused the lectures to be more closely connected with life and made them more effective and purposeful.

For the third year the film-lecturing bureau has worked with the Kuybushevsk provincial committee of the Society. The DOSAAF members of the "Stalingrad hydro-system" issued the amateur motion picture film "Enthusiasts," which graphically depicts the life of the organization.

Similar examples indicative of the initiative and creative approach to agitation-propaganda work can be found in many DOSAAF organizations of Moscow, Leningrad, the Krasnodarsk Region, the Tatarsk SSR, and the Moscow, the Sverdlovsk, the Kostpromsk, the Kiev, the Khersonsk, the Tashkent, and the Dzhambul provinces, and a number of other provinces. They are visual evidence of how much can be done if one works with vim and uses one's assets skillfully. Unfortunately, such is not the case in all organizations.

The presidium of the TsK DOSAAF of the USSR noted that on the whole the level and scope of the propagandizing of military-historical and technical information in the Stalingrad and Kuybyshevsk organizations still does not meet modern requirements. The main shortcomings are the failure to eliminate propaganda which does not conform to life, the narrowness of its sphere of influence, weak mass character, and the forms of expression which are not always easily understood. Lectures, reports, parties on certain themes, and propaganda races do not always tie in with the practical problems of the Society and do not confirm the on-the-spot organizational work of the active members.

In the Middle- Akhtubinsk, the Vyazovsk, and the Gorodinskchensk regions of the Stalingrad province, for example, many lectures and reports are being given, and the local press and propaganda cars are being utilized. At the same time, the practical results of the work of these organizations remain low. The training of technical personnel is badly organized, and technical sports are developing poorly. Local organizations continue to lag behind in membership; membership dues are often not paid. There is one reason: propaganda here is conducted formally. The committees apparently do not clearly realize that the struggle for top effectiveness is impossible without painstaking organizational work. Propagandists and agitators cannot limit themselves to reading reports or conducting discussions. Their duty is to be deeply interested in the state of affairs of organizations, to aid committees in solving problems connected with the training of technical personnel, in developing sports, and in creating material resources.

At the last report-and-election meetings and conferences, the Stalingrad and Kuybyshevsk members of DOSAAF took on themselves the great obligation of increasing the membership of the Society, of training motor-car drivers, radio operators, and tractor operators for agriculture, and of developing technical sports. For the fulfillment of these obligations, all the varied forms of mass agitation-propaganda work must be used.

In order to broaden the sphere of influence of our propaganda and agitation, we must attract the widest array of active public workers to this work. Up to now, sections which contain propagandists have not been formed in all district committees of the Society. Many provincial committees have not yet become

organizing centers for the popularization of military-technical information among the working people. They have weak ties with local military-scientific societies, with sections of military science of local departments of the Society for dissemination of political and scientific information, and with commissions assisting military commissariats; and they do not use in full measure those great potentialities which these organizations for propagandizing the fighting traditions of the Soviet Army and disseminating the new techniques have to offer.

The number of supply officers participating in the agitation-propaganda work of the DOSAAF organizations is as usual not large. Engineer-technical workers, scientific employees of the institutes, instructors of educational institutions, and workers of culture-and-enlightenment institutions are attracted to this type of work almost not at all. In the main, staff workers comprise the membership of propaganda sections of committees and clubs.

Such facts cannot be tolerated. Without support of numerous experienced leaders and without a business-like tie with other public organizations, it is impossible even to think about an improvement in propaganda work. We must see to it that the ranks of propagandists in the Society are uninterruptedly replenished with new people and that the committees coordinate the efforts of all organizations which are occupied with the dissemination of military-technical information in the province, the city, or the district.

The presidium of the TsK DOSAAF proposed that the committees of the Society conduct seminars for leaders of sections of mass-organization work and propaganda. In joint effort with the departments of the Society for dissemination of political and scientific information, we must plan for and carry out concrete measures for the dissemination of technical information among the young people. In order to achieve this goal, we must make wide use of clubs, of lecturing bureaus, and of television.

Agitation-propaganda work will acquire a broad scope only when it is conducted on a broad front with the use of the potentialities of other public organizations and culture-enlightenment institutions.

The presidium of the TsK DOSAAF noted that the Stalingrad and Kuybyshevsk provincial committees of the Society have inadequately fulfilled the requirements set forth in a joint letter of the TsK DOSAAF and the Ministry of Culture of RSFSR (Rossiyuskaya Sovetskaya Federativnaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika -- Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic) concerning better utilization of the culture-and-enlightenment Russian Federation in propagandizing aims and tasks of the DOSAAF. The DOSAAF committees have not placed before the provincial governments and the district departments of culture their proposals for better utilization of the means of culture-and-enlightenment institutions for the popularization of mass military and technical information.

The DOSAAF committees have not set up proper ties with bases of motion picture-release organizations and their offices and have not worked together with them on progress diagrams and on film showings on defense themes.

The focus of attention of the committees of the Society must constantly be directed toward raising the ideological level and the quality of lectures and reports. It is necessary that all propaganda and agitation work serve the cause of educating members of the Society in the spirit of wholehearted love for the native land and in the spirit of extreme vigilance for the intrigues of imperialistic aggressors and that it mobilize the Soviet people in further raising the economic power and in strengthening the defensive capacity of our socialistic state.

Along with the lectures and reports, an important role is played by motion-picture lecturing under the sponsorship of DOSAAF committees and clubs and by the conducting of film festivals and parties for youth devoted to the heroic traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces.

In the propaganda activities of the Society, an important role is played by mass-military literature and periodical publications of our Society. Unfortunately, many DOSAAF collectives make poor use of newspapers and magazines of the Society. Two-thirds of the organizations of the Stalingrad and Kuybyshevsk provinces which were checked do not subscribe to a single copy of the newspaper "Soviet Patriot." Literature issued by the DOSAAF publishing house is inadequately used.

The presidium of the TsK DOSAAF proposed that the committees create from working members of the Society groups to assist the district book shops. The task of these groups, as of the committees, is to inform local organizations about the receipt of new books, pamphlets, albums, and posters; to replenish the special-subjects libraries for the DOSAAF collectives; and to help employees of the book trade to determine library needs.

Recently the TsK VLKSM and the TsK DOSAAF of the USSR adopted a resolution concerning the joint conducting in 1960-1961 of an All-Union Spartakiad for technical sports. The successful execution of this important measure will depend a great deal on the setting up of agitation and propaganda work and on the activity of our sections, lecturers, and debaters. Their duty is to aid the committees thoroughly and painstakingly in preparing for the Spartakiad, to inform the public about its progress, and to recount the experiences of the best sportsmen and collectives, making use of publications, radio, visual propaganda, and so forth.

To improve greatly all propaganda work in DOSAAF organizations, to conduct it on a wide front hand in hand with the Young Communist League, trade unions, sports societies, and culture-and-enlightenment institutions, and in this way to strive for a general increase in the patriotic activity of the Society -- such is the urgent task ahead.

## X. AIR DEFENSE TRAINING CENTER

[Following is a translation of an unsigned article;  
Moscow, Voennoye Znaniye, No. 2, 1960, p 35.]

In many DOSAAF organizations air-defense training centers have been formed in which practical studies for the standards of the slogan "Ready for PVO," Stage I and for gas fumigation are being successfully conducted.

The simplest air-defense training center is a guarded section of the area with dimensions 25-by-50 meters. Here a complex of small structures for the practical training of students of the air-defense groups is located.

It is desirable to chose the site of the training center not far from the already existing installations of the defense Society's organizations -- sports clubs, shooting ranges, garages, and so forth. The gas-fumigation chamber must be located at a distance from the dwelling houses.

In the area of the training center the following are located: a gas-fumigation chamber, a collective shelter of the simplest type (a dug-out or slit trench), a training site for practical studies, a training classroom of the summer type, a fire post, and small storage facilities.

For providing practical studies for fire-prevention and protection and for decontamination and degassing for the area of the training center, it is necessary to lay a water line and to set up a water hydrant; also to set up a loud speaker for the local broadcasting network and as means for giving the "Chemical attack" signal.

Let us speak briefly of each of the elements of a training center.

### Gas-fumigation Chamber

The gas-fumigation chamber is built on the multi-trench model; it is a wood and earth and has two sloping surfaces.

Other types of chambers are not excluded: stone, plywood, portable boards, and so forth. The chamber has two doors (at opposite ends), which open outward, and six windows. The foundation rises with a slope of 5 to 6 degrees at the sides. On the bottom of the foundation, a wooden floor is laid on cross beams. If the ground is hard, it is possible to make out without a board floor. The length of the room is eight meters, the width five, and the height two.

The walls of the chamber are covered with 40-millimeter boards; spaces between the walls and the foundation are filled with earth. With hard ground, the walls can remain unfaced.

In the middle of the room a ventilating pipe with hermetic damper is installed. The ceiling and that part of the wall which rises above the level of the earth are covered with roofing tolite and are sprinkled with earth and coated with sod.

### The Simplest Shelter

For a training center the construction of a dug-out of any type is recommended: wattled, wooden planked, or with chopped wood, with size 2-by-10 meters. Such a dug-out can hold 20 to 25 persons.

The dug-out is intended for the practical training of students of the air-defense groups in the regulations for collective means of defense and in the regulations for handling the population with a menacing situation at hand and according to PVO signals.

In the training center there is also equipped a slit trench with a roof, which is intended for demonstrating to the trainees the regulations for use of shelters. On or two sections of the slit trench, each with a capacity of 20 persons, should be made open.

A detailed description of various types of shelters is given in the training manual "Defense of the Population Against Modern Means of Attack" (DOSAAF Publishing House of the USSR, 1958).

### Training Ground

A flat ground 5-by-10 meters in size is intended for conducting practical studies for the air-defense group and for groups of public instructors in connecting with decontamination, degassing, and disinfection, and also for practical work with dosimeter and other apparatuses. On this ground it is also possible to conduct practical studies for other standards of the slogan "Ready for PVO," Stage I. It is desirable to asphalt or tamp the ground.

### Training Classroom

The classroom, which is 5-by-8 meters in size, with a capacity of 25 to 30 persons, is intended for the conducting of theoretical and practical studies for air defense; in particular, for study of the material means of individual defense, for study of chemical and dosimeter apparatuses, and for study of other subjects conducted by the conversation method.

It is necessary to erect a shed made of boards over the classroom and also to make benches and tables for studying.

### The Fire Post

For equipping the fire post, it is necessary to have a wooden panel on which are mounted a fire extinguisher and fire-fighting tools (an extinguisher, a bucket, hydraulic hose, crow-bars, shovels, hooks, and other articles), a container with sand, and a barrel with water. Here a ground is equipped for practical studies on fire-prevention themes of the slogan "Ready for PVO." The size of the ground is 3-by-5 meters. It is desirable to asphalt the ground.

A small ware house room is constructed in the form of a boarded shed or dug-out.

The air-defense training center is enclosed by a wire fence on single poles in order that foreigners are not able to penetrate its area or animals stray there.



A broad active public must be attracted to the work of constructing training centers, and the means provided by trade-union organizations must also be used.

Each air-defense school and each district and city committee of DOSAAF must have an air-defense training center.

FIGURE APPENDIX .



Figure 1: Longitudinal cross section of a gas-fumigation chamber

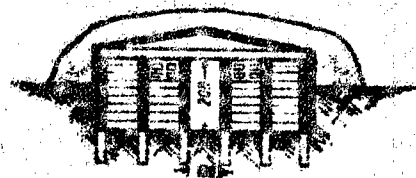


Figure 2: Lateral cross section of a gas-fumigation chamber.

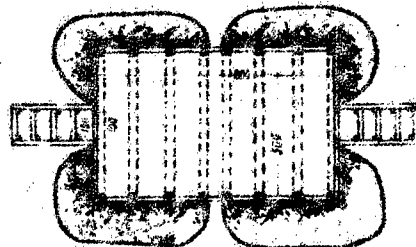


Figure 3: The plan of a gas-fumigation chamber.

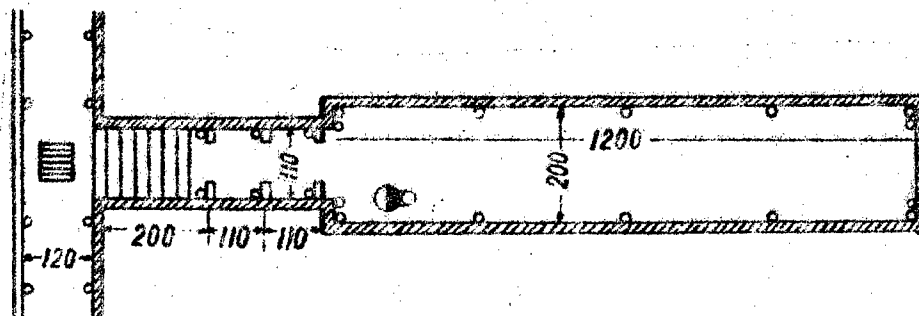


Figure 4: The plan of a dug-out.

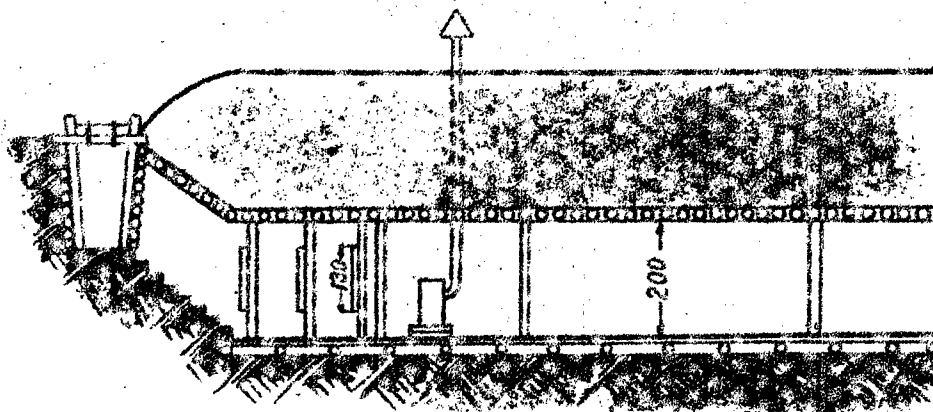


Figure 5: Cross section of a dug-out.

# XI. FEDERATION OF AVIATION SPORTS OF THE USSR

[Following is the translation of an unsigned article; Moscow, Kryl'ya Rodiny, No 2, 1960, p 3.]

In accordance with a resolution of the III Plenum of the TSK DOSAAF with a view toward further mass development of technical sports and toward attracting the general public to the education and training of sportsmen, the Federation of Aviation Sports of the USSR was formed under the Central Committee of the Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, the Airforce and the Fleet.

The Federation of Aviation Sports is a voluntary public organization conducting work for aviation sports and uniting aviation federations of union republics, sections of autonomous republics, and regional and provincial committees of the Russian Federation and departments.

The creation of the Federation is a great event in the life of our aviation sportsmen. At the present time when all activities of sports organizations are formed on the basis of creative initiative and the spontaneous activity of the masses, the role of the public is especially increased. The federation is just such an organization as will permit the forces of our sports public to unite for solving the problems connected with the future growth of Soviet aviation sports.

It is now extremely important to improve the role of sports sections under the DOSAAF committees; to attract sportsmen, public instructors, coaches, referees, and representatives of trade unions, the Young Communist League, and sports organizations to the work of these sections; and to activate the energies of these sections into the organization of training-practice work.

The basic task of the Federation is to promote the broad development of aviation sports in the country, to attract to them masses of the youth (workers, collective farmers, salaried persons, and students), and to strive in order that the excellent sports results of our fliers, glider-pilots, helicopter pilots, parachutists, and flying-model designers become the basis for successful performances by them in international competition and in the achievement of world records.

With its activities the Federation must promote the training of sportsmen in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, internationalism, and the friendship of peoples and in the spirit of devotion to the Communist Party and constant preparedness for the work and defense of the socialistic fatherland.

In the council [or soviet] of the Federation are representatives of all-union sections, republican federations, sections of provincial committees, departments, and young-communist and trade-union organizations; also active workers in aviation sports -- sportsmen, coaches, referees who were recommended by air clubs, aviation sports clubs, local DOSAAF organizations, public organizations, and organs of the federation.

The council of the Federation forms all-union sections -- airplane, helicopter, glider, parachute, aviation-model, astronautic, and mashushchiy ballon flight.

In compliance with its basic tasks, the Federation brings about coordination and leadership through the work of the all-union sections for aviation sports and the work of the republican aviation federations; and it crystallizes and disseminates sports experience. As their duty the federations enter into the planning and conducting of contests in the country and of international meets in which Soviet sportsmen participate; they also enter into the examination and confirmation of programs for systematic grants, of the rules of competition, and of plans regarding sportsmen's regulations and requests.

Periodically at meetings of the presidium, the federations will listen to reports and accounts concerning the activities of the all-union sections and republican federations of aviation sports; also to the accounts of head referees concerning the results of all-union and international contests.

The Federation examines and recommends the participants and coaches who are to serve as members of the USSR combined teams, and plans for their training and coaching. It approves materials in connection with the awarding of the title "Master of Sports of the USSR" when they are applied for by all-union sections for aviation sports and sections of DOSAAF provincial committees of Russian Federations and departments. It also examines materials in connection with the awarding of the titles "Honored Coach of the USSR" and "Referee of the All-Union Category," and maintains daily communications with international organizations of aviation sports.

The constituent plenum of the Federation of Aviation Sports confirmed the status of the Federation and chose a presidium of 32 persons.

Honored master of sports V. K. Kokkinaka, famous test pilot and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, was chosen president of the Federation of Aviation Sports.

Deputies of the president were chosen as follows: Honored master of sports N. Ya. Gladkov, A. F. Koss (chief of the Central Air-Club of the USSR named V. R. Ckhalov), and honored master of sports M. P. Chechneva, Hero of the Soviet Union.

V. F. Naumkin (Management of Aviation Training and Aviation Sports of the TsK DOSAAF) was selected as secretary-in-chief.

The membership of the presidium was as follows: Honored master of sports S. N. Anokhin; O. K. Antonov (head designer); P. M. Anisimov (Central House of Aviation named M. V. Frunze); V. I. Vavilov, referee of the all-union category; V. T. Voshchenko; V. V. Glukhov (all-union section of astronautics); I. P. Gudzenko (Ministry of Higher and Middle Special Education of the USSR);

A. M. Ermakov, referee of the republican category; D. T. Zhornik, master of sports; A. G. Zotov (Management of Aviation Training and Aviation Sports of the TsK DOSAAF); V. S. Ivanov (TsAK of the USSR named V. P. Chkalov); N. G. Kol'tsov, referee of the republican category; S. A. Kuprysashin (GVF), master of sports; A. A. Lutsenko, master of sports; M. L. Mil' (head designer); L. G. Minov, master of sports; I. K. Podgurskiy (TsK VLKSM), M. K. Ratsenskaya, honored master of sports; P. G. Ryvkin, referee of the all-union category; E. V. Sapozhnikov, master of sports; B. L. Simakov (Editorial staff of the magazine "Kryl'ya Rodiny [Wings of the Fatherland]"); E. N. Stepanov, referee of the all-union category; M. I. Sukharev, referee of the republican category; D. K. Titov, referee of the republican category; A. V. Shiukov (all-union section of mashushchiy flight); Ya. D. Forostenko, honored master of sports; and A. S. Yakovlev (general designer).

The constituent plenum commissioned the presidium of the Federation to work out and confirm a plan for training sportsmen (official and otherwise) for aviation sports, to work out a common long-term calendar plan for sports enactments for 1960-1961, and to consider the question about a revision of standard requirements and category standards of the united sports classification.

## XII. OUR SUPPORT

(Letter from the Krasnoyarsk Air-Club)

Following is the translation of an article by S. Yankovskiy, chief of the Krasnoyarskiy Air-Club; Moscow, Kryl'ya Rodiny, No. 4, 1960, pp 10-11/

Aviators, glider-pilots, and parachutists have trained successfully for many years in the Krasnoyarsk Regional Air-Club. For about ten years we have not had a flying accident.

I think that I do not make a mistake if I say that the basic credit belongs to our wonderful people who have been whole-heartedly devoted to aviation sports.

Among the permanent club workers are many communists and members of the Young Communist League. They set an example in executing their duty.

The people, the personnel are our support. On the whole, our flight and technical staff of leaders has remained constant, working together for seven or more years; and such comrades as detachment commander A. Shirayev, staff chief V. Mozheyko, deputy-chief of the air-club for the police station G. Shinarev, instructor-flier-methodologist I. Nikolayev, senior instructor-flier-methodologist A. Bochenkov, and a number of others, have worked in the air-club since 1949.

It may be asked how we have succeeded in avoiding a turnover in personnel. The answer is brief: by being concerned for the people's welfare.

Experienced comrades willingly transmit their knowledge, which is received anew in the work of the young people.

All this creates confidence in the people; to the daily concern shown them they respond, each in his portion, with good work.

But it is necessary for the people to be guided; it is necessary to organize the training process skillfully. About this, I also wish to speak.

First of all, about the methods training of the instructor staff. As a rule, we conduct the training in the form of conferences, lectures, collective discussions with a subsequent summarized statement, reciprocal visitation by teachers of the studies, profound analysis of the lesson, and so forth.

We consider methods training of the flight instructors the basic object in flight instruction. Methods studies are conducted by me, by the chief of the flight department, and by detachment commanders according to the principal, "The chief teaches the subordinate."

Moreover, studies having to do with their specific subjects are organized with the flight staff of parachute and glider teams.

In methods conferences during the school year of 1958-1959 we discussed problems having to do with the method of teaching, the organization of studies, the conducting of consultations in the camping period, the control and aiding of those who fall behind in their studies, the summing up of study results, and other items.

Extra flight training of the permanent staff of the air-club is given in accordance with the instructional demands of the TsK DOSAAF regarding organization and methods. To such disciplines as designing of aircraft and engines, the theory and technique of flying, airplane navigation, methods training, radio communications, and the study of orders and directives, the chief of the air-club allots considerably more time than the methods instructions provide for by using his own reserve hours.

We make up the program for flight training of instructors with regard to the individual peculiarities of each of them. Attention is turned most of all to training the instructor to fly in a circle, in a zone, and on a route and to correcting the probable errors which may be encountered in flight when the students are being trained. After the termination of the induction program for flight instructors and team commanders, methods flights are conducted with them by the chief of the flight department and me.

But the training of the permanent staff of the air-club is not an end in itself, but a means for the more successful training of students and instructors. It begins, as everybody knows, with recruiting. As a rule, flight instructors become acquainted beforehand with future students and are interested in their mode of life and work conditions.

In the organization of studies we follow the rule -- go from the simple to the complex. On the day before the examinations, time is set aside for repetition of that which has been gone over. This permits the students better and more profoundly to master the material. Furthermore, during the period of the camp gathering, consultations are given on the theory and techniques of flight and on the material of the airplane and engine.

Usually during the course of flight training, the students commit errors in the technique of flying: deviation in take-off and landing when a lateral wind is present, inaccurate following of a circular flight route with a lateral wind, and so forth. With a view to eliminating these mistakes, methodologists conduct additional studies with the students in the presence of flight instructors.

We give much attention to the supervision of flights. Before each type of flight, the knowledge of the flight leader is examined. Drawings are held for the asking of the introductory questions. Moreover, the ability of the flight leader to make a decision in special circumstances of flight is ascertained. In addition, he is rendered practical aid.



Sound organization of work by the technical staff is conducive to the successful fulfilment of the plan for flight training without flying accidents. It is achieved by well-thought out planning of tasks for the stock-exhibit day and by bringing these tasks to each performer.

Frequent for us are the demonstration inspections of the materiel -- post-flight, pre-flight, and starting. In the studies of the technical staff, the assembling and dismantling of units and components is practically demonstrated.

We exercise strict control in carrying out to full capacity the pre-flight and starting inspections and the regular work.

The basic assistants in resolving the questions of flight-training preparation are the party, trade-union, and young-communist organizations of the air-club. In the meetings, problems regarding the guaranteeing of a high quality of flights are constantly discussed. Here are some of them: "Training of classes for the new school year and the tasks of Communists"; "The leading role of the Communists in guaranteeing accident-free flights in winter conditions"; "Tasks of Communists in the camping period"; "Training of the materials department for flight maintenance"; and others.

At the meeting of the party bureau the communist-commanders of detachment and department teams spoke about the execution of the plan. The problems of providing the dining hall with food products, of the quality of food preparation, and of the improvement of the way of life and relaxation of the aviators were taken into consideration.

The regional committee of DOSAAF is rendering us great aid. The air-club is fully provided with air and special motor transport.

The DOSAAF regional committee has provided means for acquiring building materials. This has aided us in our efforts to build a number of dwelling houses. In the summer of 1959 we acquired a well for drinking water and put up a stationary telephone line between the airdrome and the regional center of Emel'yanovo for a distance of 4 kilometers. A high-voltage system was brought to the airdrome.

The presidium of the DOSAAF regional committee is carrying out unremitting supervision of the progress of all flight training work in the air-club. The fact that I am part of the presidium of the DOSAAF regional committee and non-staff deputy-president of the regional committee for aviation helps partly to promote this. Often questions concerning aviation training are heard in meetings of the regional committee.

In 1958 and 1959 the presidium of the regional committee provided incentives for the better workers of the air-club. Many of them were awarded diplomas of the DOSAAF regional committee and with badges "For Active Work."